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Serial number.	Name of the Assembly constituency.	Name of the blocks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Tirunelveli district—cont.	
156	Kadayam	Pappakudi (Part). Kilapavur. Kadayam.
157	Tenkasi	Shencottah. Tenkasi.
158	Alangulam	Alangualm. Melaneelidanallur. Kuruvikulam (Part).
159	Sankarankoil ..	Sankarankoil. Vasudevanallur.
	Madras City.	
160	Washermanpet ..	Urban Area.
161	Harbour	Urban Area.
162	Basin Bridge	Urban Area.
163	Perambur	Urban Area.
164	Thousandlights ..	Urban Area.
165		Urban Area.
166	Triplicane	Urban Area.
167	Mylapore	Urban Area.
168	T. Nagar	Urban Area.

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 479 asked by Sri S. M. Annamalai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th December 1961 page 37 supra.]

A.

(அ) (1) Co-operative Joint Farming Societies .. 25

(2) Co-operative Collective Farming Societies .. 2

(3) Co-operative Tenant Farming Societies .. 84

(4) Co-operative Land Colonisation Societies—

(*a*) for Civilians 68

(*b*) Ex-Servicemen 6

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(இ) The details of assistance that is being given to the various types of Farming Societies are appended below.

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Details of Financial and other assistance to Co-operative Farming Societies.

I. *Joint and Collective Farming Societies.*

The following kinds of assistance are given :—

(1) *Share capital.*—Free grant at the rate of Rs. 10 will be given to all members except those who own lands bearing an assessment of Rs. 10 and above.

(2) *Cultivation Finance* (*Seeds and Manures*).—Free grant for manures and seed on the scale applicable to land colonisation societies will be given to Joint and Collective Farming Societies but only in respect of Government waste lands, newly reclaimed lands and lands which have been abandoned and are being brought under cultivation afresh.

The Central Bank will advance loans for other cultivation purposes up to the limits recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Government will guarantee the repayment of these loans.

(3) *Equipments*—(*a*) *Plough bulls.*—Financial assistance towards the cost of the bulls will be given to the society subject to a ceiling of Rs. 400 per pair of bulls, half as loan and half as subsidy. The loan will be free of interest and will be repayable in five years. The entire amount will be advanced as loan in the first instance and half of it will be adjusted as subsidy over a period of five years, provided that the bulls are kept in good condition and are not hired out by the society to others. The adjustment of subsidy will be made every year during the currency of the loan on a proportionate basis.

(*b*) *Carts and other transport vehicles.*—The principles governing assistance to plough bulls will apply.

(*c*) *Implements.*—The principles governing assistance to plough bulls will apply. But assistance will be given only for the purchase of implements included in a *schedule* approved by the Government.

(4) *Permanent improvement to lands*—(*a*) *Reclamation of lands.*—Financial assistance will be given subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 per acre; 50 per cent as loan and 50 per cent as subsidy. The loans will be free of interest and the period of repayment will be same as that fixed for similar loans under Land Improvements Loans Act.

(*b*) *Irrigation facilities.*—The entire amount required for provision of irrigation facilities will be given as an interest-free loan in the first instance. Twenty-five per cent of the loan will be written back to the societies as a free grant proportionately each year. The assistance will be available only for approved schemes of irrigation. The period of repayment of the loan is 5 to 20 years with reference to the capacity of the societies to repay and life of machinery, the work executed, etc.

(5) *Common facilities.*—Godowns and cattle-sheds, will come under this head. Financial assistance will be given, 50 per cent as interest-free loan and 50 per cent as grant towards the cost of construction of godowns and cattle-sheds. The cost of godowns and cattle-shed should be limited to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. The period of repayment of the loan will be 20 years for godown and 10 years for cattle-sheds.

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(6) *Other assistance.*—(*a*) Services of Senior Inspectors and Agricultural Fieldman Grade II will be given free of cost for three years.

(*b*) Scheme for the provision of subsidiary Cottage Industries to the members of the societies will be considered on merits.

II. *Co-operative Farming Societies for Harijan and Backward Class.* (Tenant Farming, Joint Farming and Collective Farming).

(1) *Share capital.*—A subsidy at the rate of Rs. 10 will be given to all members except those who own lands bearing as assessment of Rs. 10 and above.

(2) *Cultivation Finance (Seeds and Manure).*—A subsidy not exceeding Rs. 10 towards seeds and Rs. 10 towards manure shall be payable for each acre intended to be brought under cultivation.

(3) *Equipment*—(*a*) *Plough bulls.*—Financial assistance towards the cost of the bulls will be given to the society subject to a ceiling of Rs. 400 per pair of bulls, half as loan and half as subsidy. The loan will be free of interest and will be repayable in five years. The entire amount will be advanced as loan in the first instance and half of it will be adjusted as subsidy over a period of five years, provided that the bulls are kept in good condition and are not hired out by the society to others. The adjustment of subsidy will be made every year during the currency of the loan on a proportionate basis.

(*b*) *Implements.*—Agricultural implements shall be supplied on loan basis at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per member. The loan shall be interest free, repayable in five years.

(4) *Permanent improvement to lands*—(*a*) *Reclamation.*—Reclamation charges will be subsidized by the Government in full subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100 per acre. If mechanized devises like tractor for ploughing and bull-dozer for levelling are not used and reclamation is done through ordinary means, the payment of subsidy will be further restricted to the actual cost.

(*b*) *Irrigation facilities.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 for sinking an irrigation well will be sanctioned half as loan and half as subsidy in the first instance. Additional assistance, if required, will be granted in the form of loan up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 in each on merits. The loan portion will be interest-free and the period of repayment will be in accordance with the rules governing Takkavi loans.

(5) *Other facilities*—(*a*) *Godowns and cattle-sheds.*—Financial assistance will be given 50 per cent as interest-free loan and 50 per cent as grant towards the cost of construction of godowns and cattle-sheds. The cost of godowns should be limited to Rs. 10,000. As regards cattle-sheds, the cost should be restricted to Rs. 5,000. The loan item shall be interest-free and recoverable according to the provision in the Takkavi Manual.

(*b*) *Staff.*—(i) Instead of offering free services of departmental staff, the employment of a co-operative trained non-official by the society to look after its affairs will be subsidized by the Government subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per mensem for each society. The payment of subsidy shall however be restricted to the actual salary of the person so employed, if it is less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

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(ii) In case the societies are formed in blocks, the co-operative Sub-Registrar, Extension Officer (Co-operation) will be in charge of their supervision. He will be given the assistance of a peon, where necessary, at the cost of the Government. In other areas the existing staff will supervise.

(iii) The main item of work in each society requiring supervision and guidance will be the sinking of irrigation wells. The Junior Engineer in the Block will be responsible for giving technical guidance and for exercising supervision and check-measuring the work. For this purpose, he will be given the assistance of a temporary maistry (Grade II) to be borne on the establishment of the Deputy Registrar concerned. In places which are not covered by blocks at present, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will arrange for technical supervision of the work to the extent necessary as is being done in case of other farming societies.

III. *Land colonisation societies for civilians.*

The following kinds of assistance are given:—

(*a*) Government lands are assigned free of cost in most cases.

(*b*) Land revenue assessment and water-cess are waived for the first three years.

(*c*) Financial assistance is given for the following purposes:—

Purpose.	*Subsidy.*	*Interest-free Loan.*
	RS.	RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)
For payment of share capital per colonist ..	10	..
For purchase of a pair of bulls pair per colonist ..	125	125
For purchase of manure for the first season ..	5 to 10 per acres.	..
For purchase of seed for the first season ..	5 per acre for dry lands. 10 per acre for wet lands.	..
For purchase of Implements	(1) Interest-free loans repayable in a period of 10 to 15 years will be made to the society for the purchase of major and expensive implements like tractors, bull-dozers, etc., to be owned by the society and hired out to members. The maximum amount of advance and the period of its repayment will be decided on the merits of each case and in accordance with the size of the colony and its requirements. (2) An interest-free loan of Rs. 50 per member repayable in 10 annual instalments will be made for purchase of minor implements.	
For reclamation	Each case will be considered on merits.	

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Purpose. (1)	Subsidy. (2)	Interest free Loan. (3)
For irrigation facilities	Provision of irrigation facilities such as sinking of existing irrigation wells, extension of existing irrigation channels, excavation of derelict tanks, installation of pumpsets, etc., will be considered on merits of each case.	
For Cottage industries	Free grants in deserving cases.	

(*d*) Free supply of building materials, viz., palmyrah leaves and trees, bamboos, etc., by the Collectors and the Forest Department.

(*e*) The services of Co-operative Inspectors and Agricultural staff will be given free of cost in the initial stages of the working of the societies.

(*f*) In special cases Government guarantee repayment of loans taken by the societies for cultivation expenses.

IV. Land colonisation societies for Ex-Servicemen.

The following kinds of assistance are given:—

(*a*) Government lands are alienated free of cost.

(*b*) Complete exemption from the payment of land revenue for the first five years and water-cess for first two years from the date of grant of loan is given.

(*c*) Financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy is given for various purposes including reclamation of lands, provision of irrigation facilities, etc.

(*d*) Free services of department staff are given to work as Secretaries.

V. Tenant farming societies (temple lands).

The following kinds of assistance are given at present:—

(*a*) Financial assistance is given.—

For purchase of bulls	At Rs. 250 per member cultivating 3 acres and above and Rs. 150 per member cultivating less than 3 acres 50 per cent as subsidy and 50 per cent as interest free loan. The entire assistance is treated as loan in case of members who own lands.
For purchase of implements	At Rs. 50 per members as interest-free loan repayable within a period up to 10 years (Orginally assistance was given up to Rs. 75 per member.

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(*b*) Free services of Co-operative and Agricultural Departments staff are given in the initial stages. Usually a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and an Agricultural Fieldman, Grade II, are given to a group of societies.

(c) Government guarantee to the Central Banks for repayment of loans taken by the societies for cultivation expenses up to limit specified in each case.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 480 asked by Sri N. R. Thiagarajan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 7th December 1961 page 38 supra.]

A.—(அ) Total allocation received by this State from the Government of India during the year 1960-61 (i.e., from 1st April 1960 to 31st March 1961) is as detailed below:—

	TONNES.
Ammonium Sulphate	80,800
Urea	7,000
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate ..	9,000
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate ..	2,000
Superphosphate	80,750

(இ) The following were the allotments made for each district from out of the above allocations:—

District. (1)	*Ammonium Sulphate.* (2)	*Urea.* (3)	*Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.* (4)	*Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.* (5)	*Superphosphate.* (6)
			(IN TONS.)		
Madras City ..	..	..	..	..	2,291
Chingleput ..	4,950	900	850	120	2,632
North Arcot ..	5,360	1,380	600	140	2,427
South Arcot ..	5,400	800	500	400	8,835
Thanjavur ..	11,300	700	1,800	140	7,033
Tiruchirappalli ..	5,800	..	200	..	4,441
Madurai ..	4,500	250	350	..	1,220
Ramanathapuram ..	2,690	390	100	..	1,949
Tirunelveli ..	6,600	100	500	..	544
Salem ..	4,360	280	350	130	790
Coimbatore ..	8,320	390	1,500	580	8,220
Nilgiris ..	180	..	..	..	4,758
Kanyakumari ..	2,590	60	..	..	239